



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1861.

On the outside of this paper we print another speech, delivered in the State Senate, on further discussion of the Tonnage tax bill, by Hon. A. K. McClure. We hope that our readers will give it an attentive reading, as it is well worth it. The system of taxing one railroad Company and those doing freighting over that road and letting all others go free, is so much at war with the interests of the State and community in which such a suicidal policy prevails, that it is but necessary to call the attention of any intelligent person to it, in order to see the glaring error and absurdity of such a policy.

We find an error in our Tonnage Tax article of last week. When speaking of the whole amount of money that the State would receive from the Railroad Co., we said, "The whole debt to the Commonwealth," &c., but the type-setter converted our to into an of, which radically changed the sense, and rendered the meaning entirely different from what we intended. We meant simply to state the amount the State will have received, at the end of twenty-nine years, from the Railroad Co., which is \$13,570,000.

FORT SUMTER.

We learn by yesterday's Tribune that the principal object of the military and naval expedition which has sailed from the New York harbor within the past four days is the relief of Fort Sumter.

The number is estimated to be some 2,000 of the best fighting men in the service of the Government, fully equipped and provided for the duty they will be required to perform. Its commander is Lieut. Col Harvey Brown of the 2d Artillery, an officer of tried gallantry and judgment. All the vessels of the fleet expected to reach Charleston to-day or to-morrow.

The Rev. J. C. Fletcher gave us last evening, a brilliant lecture on the religion, customs and people of Brazil. Seldom have we relished anything more than the picture he laid before his audience of that exuberant garden of the tropics laden with its strange variety of fruits and flowers, teeming with perpetual harvest for the hand of man. Surely that country must be the garden of the world, and if its people had the enterprise which moves this Yankee nation, imagination could not set a bound to the results they would produce there. As relevant to this comparison the Reverend gentleman stated that the best remedies employed there for the diseases to which they are subject, are invented and supplied to them by our own well known countryman, Dr. J. C. Ayer of Lowell, Mass., and that not the people only but the priesthood and the court of the Emperor down, have constant recourse in sickness to the Remedies of this widely celebrated American Chemist.—[Ledger, Boston.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Harrisburg, Monday, April 8, 1861.

Gov. Curtin will send a message to the Legislature to-morrow recommending an appropriation of \$500,000 for the purchase of munitions of war. The message takes the ground that our people, so long peaceful, having lost the military habit-necessary amid the disturbed condition of the surrounding States, should begin to prepare for the means of self-preservation, and it is the duty of the State to assist in the enforcement of the national laws.

The Republicans will hold a caucus on this subject to-morrow. The State Treasurer declares that the appropriation must be raised by loan.

In the Legislature to-day steps were taken for the postponement of the time of adjournment for the consideration of this subject.

A deplorable example of the demoralization of the public mind in the South has recently come to light at Washington. In hastily opening one of the mail bags from Virginia, a small box was thrown upon the floor and broken, from which escaped two venomous snakes. It was addressed to the President of the United States, and but for this accident would have been sent to him and opened without hesitation, according to the design of the cowardly wretches who conceived this infamous plot. Bring free, there was no post-mark by which it might be traced.

Methodist Conference Appointments.

The Methodist Episcopal Church held their fifty-eighth Conference in Philadelphia, last week. Previous to its adjournment the presiding Bishop announced the annual appointment of elders. We notice the following for this section of the State, viz: Easton, H. F. Hurn; South Easton, J. B. Quigg; Bethlehem, G. F. Hurlick; Richwood, J. Hinson, J. West; Allentown, S. G. Hare; Stroudsburg, C. I. Thompson.

EASTON POST OFFICE.—The number of letters sent from this office for the quarter ending March 31st, 1861, was 35,069, of which 1300 were free letters.

Death of Judge M'Lean.

Hon. John M'Lean, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the U. States died on the 4th inst. He died in Cincinnati after a short illness. The death of this eminent jurist and scholar will create a deep sensation of regret, and be mourned as one of the severest losses the country has experienced for many years. Judge M'Lean was, we think, appointed to the Supreme Bench by Jackson. He was identified with the Whig party by an earnest support of its great measures, and was often presented to Whig National Conventions as a candidate for the Presidency.

As a judge and a statesman, a patriot and a man, he had no superior while living, and few will come after him who will excel him in the possession of any of these attributes.

On Monday night Charleston was thrown into great excitement by the arrival there of Lieut. Talbot with dispatches from Washington announcing to the State authorities that the United States Government was determined to supply Fort Sumter with provisions, peacefully if it could, forcibly if it must. The whole military force of the city was called out at midnight, in the midst of a terrible thunder-storm, and ordered to proceed to the batteries on the harbor. Major Anderson during the night displayed signal lights from Sumter, and it was reported in the city in the morning that seven United States vessels were off the bar. It is stated that offers of 7,000 volunteers from the West, including 2,000 Indian warriors, have been received at Montgomery. It is also said, with less truth probably, that the South Carolinians are anxious to meet the United States troops at the point of the bayonet, and do not care for mere cannonading. As the telegraph reporter says: "The latter is a too general style of fighting to suit the impetuous nature of the most desperate set of men ever brought together in a hand-to-hand conflict—which will be terrible!"

Preparations to Attack Fort Sumter.

Charleston, Monday, April 8, 1861. Vessels have been ordered from the range of fire between Fort Sumter and Sullivan's Island. The floating battery left at 7 o'clock this evening for a point near Fort Sumter. A house has been blown up near the five-gun battery. Business has been suspended, and fearful excitement prevails.

Considerable activity is manifested in military quarters here, giving indications that matters are approximating to a crisis.

Major Anderson's mail facilities have not been cut off, as reported—only his supplies.

Treason Defined in Florida.

An act just passed by the Florida Legislature declares, that in the event of any actual collision between the troops of the late Federal Union and those in the employ of the State of Florida, it shall be the duty of the Governor of the State to make public proclamation of the fact, and thereafter the act of holding office under the Federal Government shall be declared treason, and the person convicted shall suffer death. This act was approved by the Government of the State on the 14th ult. We suppose Postmasters will be excepted from the operation of this law.

BUFFALO, Thursday, April 4, 1861.

The Commercial Advertiser publishes a letter this afternoon, signed "Johnson McNeill," a private in the army who enlisted a year ago, and who is now with Major Anderson in Fort Sumter. There is not a doubt as to the genuineness of the letter, which, on account of the soldier's inability to write well, was written by a sergeant, and brought by a passenger to New York on the last steamer. He says:

"We have enough to eat and drink, and sufficient to keep us for four months. Our fuel is scarce, but that is nothing. The rebels think we have been idle, but they are wrong. We have been ever since we have been in this garrison. We have got sufficient to hold the fort against the whole South in a body. Major Anderson is a true soldier, and so are the other officers, and the men would die for him. I only wish we had a chance to give the rascals hell, and we can do it, too."

"If we ever go out of this fort, it will not be with the wish of our officers. As to sending us men and supplies, it is all nonsense to talk about it; it cannot be done. We are all right if old Lincoln will only have the backbone to stand by us."

That's The Question.

A cotemporary inquires—"If half a dozen pew-bolders in a rich and fashionable church should take a notion to secede, and convert their pews into pignons, and the trustees of the building should fall back on the law in order to protect the common rights of all, and insist on the removal of the pews, would that be coercion?"

Sharps Around.

The Norristown Register says: "Late several Jew pedlars traversed the upper end of our County. Where they could not sell they wanted to leave their goods and pretended to take certificates, which they would hold till they came for the goods. It has turned out that these parties afterwards disposed of them. Yesterday several of the up country people were sued before Justice Potts in this Borough, and as no legal defense could be made, of course judgment was given against them. Let the people be cautious of all traveling Jew pedlars, if they do not want to be fleeced."

The Legislature of Kansas has chosen as United States Senators two Republicans, Gen. Pomeroy and James H. Lane. We do not learn which of them has the long term.

THE ACTION of the GOVERNMENT

Preparations for war at the North and South.—The Confederate States Ready for Hostilities.—Intense Excitement at Charleston.—The Policy of the Federal Government Towards the South.—The rival Confederacies preparing for war.

From the New York Times of Saturday.

The intelligence from Charleston looks warlike, and indicates that a collision is likely to take place at any moment. The reports which have reached there relative to the movements of the Administration have created much excitement, and the feeling appears to be general that war is inevitable within a short time. General Beauregard, who yesterday morning before sunrise proceeded to Morris Island on business connected with the batteries there located, is understood to have declared that Maj. Anderson and his command must either evacuate Fort Sumter or be shelled within forty-eight hours.—The report that the supplies for the garrison had been cut off by authority, is corroborated by the Charleston papers which reached us last night. The Southern Commissioners, now in Washington, our correspondent informs us, still express a belief that a peaceful policy will prevail though their sincerity may with propriety be questioned, in view of all that is transpiring. On the other hand, they assert that if the policy of the Administration is the enforcement of the Federal laws, the seceded States are ready to resist to the better end.

The movements in the Army and Navy Departments, which were developed yesterday, created considerable excitement, and gave indubitable evidence that the Government have in view important plans touching the military posts and revenue stations in the seceding States. The United States steam frigate Powhatan has been fully equipped for sea within three days, and sails to-day at noon.—She has been provided with a large quantity of fixed ammunition for 24 and 12 pounder boat howitzer, and shells and shot for one, ten, and eleven inch guns. She carries several carriages for boat howitzers, and all the available boats that can be mustered in the yard, which will supply transports for five hundred men at once. Her list of officers, most of whom reported for duty yesterday, embrace eleven lieutenants, the ship's complement being only four. Capt. Samuel Mercer goes out in command. The steamship Atlantic, of the North Atlantic Company, has been chartered by the Government, and extraordinary diligence has been used night and day in getting her ready for sea—accommodations have been fitted up on board for over six hundred troops.—She will be ready to sail at an early hour to-day. Besides this large steamer, the Illinois, of Vanderbilt's Havre and Southampton line, which was to have sailed to-day, has been taken up by the Government for the same purposes as the Atlantic, and arrangements have been made with the steamer City of Baltimore to carry out her passengers and mails. Circumstances indicate that the Powhatan has been detailed to convey the two steamers to their destination, which, of course, is only known to the Government, all the vessels sailing under sealed orders. The Atlantic, it is reported, has been provisioned for about sixty days.

The hope which the Secessionists have built upon Virginia are doomed to disappointment. This is rendered sufficiently evident by the action of the State Convention upon the Report of the Committee on Federal Relations, on Thursday and yesterday. In the Convention yesterday, the sixth resolution was amended verbally—the Convention refusing, by a vote of 94 to 64, to declare that Virginia ought not to accept a form of adjutant that would not prove acceptable to the seceded States. The resolution, as adopted expresses an earnest desire for the re-establishment of the Union in its former integrity, and peace prosperity and fraternal feeling. Every effort which has been made by Gov. Wise and his co-laborers for secession, to commit the Convention on the side of the Southern Confederacy, has signally failed.

The South Carolina Convention proves to have been not quite so near a unit on the subject of the adoption of the new Constitution for the Confederate States, as was probably desirable. The "final" vote was taken yesterday, and the number voting in its favor was 146, while 16 voted against it, and 10 were conveniently absent—the whole number of delegates consisting of 172. This is very little better than the first vote taken on Wednesday, when 29 voted against the Constitution—a second trial being determined upon, in order to give the delinquent 26 an opportunity to change sides, which only three, it appears, availed themselves of.

Another View of the Military Preparations.

Washington, April 6.—Notwithstanding the many rumors of war with which Washington has abounded for many days, and still abounds, I am able to assure you, in the most positive manner, that neither Fort Pickens nor Sumter is to be re-enforced, and that no attack is feared upon those places by Generals Beauregard and Bragg. Every effort is being made to concentrate United States troops, a part of which are cavalry, and munitions of war are being collected on board of government vessels, but the destination is Texas, where the most alarming state of affairs exists.

It is understood that despatches have been received from Gen. Houston, of the most urgent character, representing the danger of attack by Mexicans and Indians is so imminent that nothing can prevent the most serious disasters upon the frontier, if assistance is not received immediately. The Cabinet are, therefore, agreed that whatever course may have been taken in favor of secession by the Texas people, it would be equivalent to a recognition of their independence, under the most cowardly auspices, to abandon them to their own resources at the present time. The invasion of Texas is an

act of aggression against the whole Union, which it is the more the duty of the Federal Government to repel, as the authorities at Mexico are utterly powerless, as yet, against the bands of brigands with which that country abounds.

There is a complete and thorough understanding, although it is tacit, and to a certain extent unofficial, between the Southern Commissioners and the Lincoln Administration, that the status quo shall not be disturbed, either by the United States authorities or by the Southern Confederacy. One of the Commissioners from Montgomery has stated in the most emphatic manner, within the last twenty-four hours, that no re-enforcements could be sent to Fort Pickens or Fort Sumter, and that no attempt to blockade the mouth of the Mississippi, or any Southern port or harbor, for the purpose of collecting revenue, could be made, without such a violation of good faith and such wanton treachery on the part of the President and his advisers as would be with out a parallel in the history of any civilized nation. When asked how he interpreted the beligerent rumors of the last few days, he simply added that he and his colleagues were satisfied they boded no evil to the Southern Confederacy, and that they did not apprehend that there was any immediate danger of civil war.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

How many Men are there in Fort Sumter?—Can Major Anderson shell Charleston?—CHARLESTON, S. C. April 3, 1861.

How many men are there in Fort Sumter? Are there more than the original seventy? Has the garrison been re-enforced within the last month? These are questions which the Rebels, with an air of mystery, put to each other when congregated in secret. Strange or not, there are those who believe that Major Anderson's garrison is now not much less than 200 men, if not a good many more, and that the increase has been made by introductions at night by means of small boats. There are several circumstances that favor this idea. In the first place, such a thing in expert hands has been practicable; then there have been rumors of small boats having been seen and heard on several occasions; a large number of men are believed to have been seen on the walls of Fort Sumter at various times of late; and last though not least, a great deal more work has been done in the fort than it has seemed possible for seventy men to accomplish. The Rebels have just found out that Major Anderson has succeeded in elevating two of his terrible ten inch columbiads so as to bear square on the Cummins' Point Battery. In this important work he has been materially assisted by the timber which luckily floated in a raft down the bay, and came near enough to the fort to enable the men to secure it. It was just what of all things need to fresh meat, was most wanted.—There is another question which the Rebels occasionally put to each other, in tone and manner indicating grave doubts. It is: Can Major Anderson reach Charleston City with shot or shell, or both, should he feel so disposed? On this point there is a difference of opinion. The Rebels themselves confess that his 10 inch Columbiads have a range of upward of 5,600 yards, a little less than the distance of Charleston from the fort. The difference is not enough to afford the ground of hardly any confidence, especially since it is known that at least some of the most experienced officers in Fort Sumter have said that Charleston can be shelled, and that it would be just the thing to do, in case the fort was attacked. I will take this occasion to say that an officer of Major Anderson's garrison assured me that the guns in Fort Sumter could play with disastrous effect on the city, and he only hoped that, should worst come to worst, he might prove the correctness of his opinion. If it were understood that the moment an aggressive act was committed against the fort, Major Anderson would open on the city, and that he had the means of making his shots tell, there would be a speedy letting down of tone and style on the part of the Rebels. Why cannot the Major manage to get a "chance shot" into Charleston, as Gen. Beauregard did against Sumter? Nothing would so effectually give these fellows pause as something like this.

It is said that J. F. Davis has authorized the cutting off of Major Anderson's supplies, and that the design will be carried into effect to-morrow. I confidently look next for a hostile demonstration on the Fort itself. It cannot be postponed much longer, especially should the Administration do anything looking like turning the cold shoulder to the newborn Confederacy. The Floating Battery will be attempted to be brought into use, though it is pretty certain that Major Anderson would fire on it should an attempt be made to place it under the walls of Sumter. I have great confidence that the thing would not stand long before the 120 pound shot that would greet its advent in the waters anywhere within a mile of the Fort.

Starvation for Fort Sumter.—The Slave holding Despotism. Cor. of the Tribune.

Charleston, S. C., April 6, 1861.

The rebels will from to-day permit no more supplies or mails to reach Fort Sumter, it having been considered more prudent by the Convention to starve the garrison out than risk the chivalrous lives of Carolinians in attempt to take the fort. This is doubtless their best policy, for whatever obstacles may have been thrown in Mr. Lincoln's way by the late corrupt Administration it is quite certain that if they commence an attack upon Major Anderson, the whole North will rise up and indignantly demand that the sword shall not be stayed until the United States flag waves every island in Charleston harbor. The latest news from Washington has given hope to all the Union men in this city; ardent and earnest are the desires of a thousand true hearts, even here to see the honours of their country vindicated and its laws maintained and

executed. The re-enforcement of Fort Sumter would do something more than defy the united assaults of all the sand-banks upon Morris Island and the attacks from the rickety position at Fort Moultrie—it would give new life and vigor to the men in these parts who are true to their country. Thoughts and opinions which now can only be expressed in an undertone, and only where the strictest confidence exists, would then be exchanged without fear in open day, and hundreds of industrious and honest non-slaveholders, who now walk about with bated breath, knowing that they depend upon the tender mercies of a vile Pro Slavery mob, would then commune with their fellow-men, and great and powerful additions would be made to the already considerable number who are known to stand upon the Constitution of their fathers. I think I have a right to demand from my countrymen in the free North that some consideration should be paid to the non-slaveholding Union men in the extreme South. I utter no extreme opinion, and an entirely within the bounds of truth, when I say that no people in continental Europe ever groaned under a worse despotism than do those American citizens in the South who, true to their allegiance and their oaths, will not prostitute themselves to the traitorous designs of the rebels. The vilest system of espionage is maintained in the cases of all able bodied men who have refused to enter the treasonable ranks; low policemen and Post-Office clerks are on the most affectionate terms of friendship; Custom-house officers who for twenty years have drawn their subsistence from the nation's purse, prostitute themselves to become spies upon the actions of poor but honest stevedores and laborers; letter carriers keep a strict account of every house at which they deliver Northern letters; so that, taking all things into consideration it requires courage to be an honest man here. Unlike most despotic countries, a trial would be considered unnecessary here, and the consequences of a discovery that a man was a patriot and a lover of Freedom, would certainly condemn him to very unpleasant treatment at the hands of a barbarous mob. I therefore claim for American citizens here the same protection which their country would throw around them in a foreign land.—They need it, they desire it, it is their inalienable right, and I trust and believe that the Government will afford it. If The N. Y. Times is satisfied with publishing mere accounts which the rebels give of themselves, instead of inquiring into the state of society and the feelings and wants of the people, what is that to me? Your cotemporary is welcome to call me a spy, for it brings to me no opinion-ness that I lack in duty to my country if I can, in the humblest way, assist to defeat the piratical schemes of political marauders, if I can help, to even the smallest extent, in dragging before the light of day the words and acts of men who have conspired against the cause of Freedom and the world's progress. If I can only expose one foul nest of traitors, and lay bare one vile concoction of Pro Slavery devilment, I shall have the proud consciousness that I have done my duty; I shall be justified in the eyes of my patriotic countrymen, and of all lovers of Human Freedom; and my mind will be at peace, even if I should fail to insure the sympathy and consideration of The N. Y. Times. At all events, I rather prefer to be unknown here, and all my country and the cause of Constitutional Liberty, than be known, if I must admit to the whims and caprices of a disgusting mob of nigger drivers.

The Palmettoans are sadly disappointed at the eagerness which was displayed in taking up the Government loan; they try to make a point out of the fact that but few offers came from the South.—Had they consulted the history of past loans the same circumstances would have struck them. It is only natural that the bids should come from that section of country in which nearly all the capital and enterprise are situated. The true part of the story, and that which cuts them to the quick, is the very evident fact that at home, and in every center of constitutional liberty in the world, the United States can obtain all the supplies she can possibly need; while the truth is by this time notorious that after the South have expended the little money they possess, they can go begging round the world, but will never find dupes to advance them money.

War like Rumors.

The New York Herald's correspondent of Saturday, says: Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, besides being closeted with the President an hour, has had an interview to-day with Secretary Cameron and General Scott, and at eleven o'clock to-night had a private interview with one of General Scott's confidential officers. What is up? There is no doubt that Pennsylvania will be put upon a war footing immediately.

Massachusetts has six thousand six hundred and seventy men, all equipped and ready to march at twelve hours' notice. Among them are two flying artillery batteries, almost as expert in drill as the best regulars, and several dragoon and cavalry corps, not surpassed in efficiency by any in the volunteer militia in the United States. The infantry corps are well drilled.

New York is pledged to furnish ten thousand men at forty-eight hours' notice, and other States in proportion. Illinois and other Western States are begging to be called into the field. We have lively times before us.

In Portsmouth, N. H., during a snow storm on the 16th of January last, a Shanghai hen was buried beneath a drift. On the 13th of February a thaw occurred, and the hen stepped from her prison, apparently as lively as ever, but much reduced in weight.

A pegging machine is in use in New England, with which a woman's shoe is pegged in ten seconds, and the stoutest brogans, with double rows of pegs, in thirty seconds. The work is well done too.

GOV. CURTIN'S MESSAGE.

Harrisburg, Pa., Tuesday, April 9, 1861.

Gov. Curtin sent a special message into the Legislature calling attention to the military organization of the State, and recommending the Legislature to make immediate provision for removal of the defects now existing by establishing a Military Bureau at the Capitol, by modifying the Militia laws, and by making a proper distribution of arms, etc. He calls attention to the serious jealousies and divisions distracting the public mind, and the military organizations of a formidable character, seemingly not demanded by an existing public exigency, in certain States. He adds:

"Pennsylvania offers no counsel and takes no action in the nature of a menace. Her desire is peace, and to affect the preservation of the personal and political rights of citizens, the true sovereignty of the States, and the supremacy of law and order. Animated by these sentiments and indulging an earnest hope of a speedy restoration of harmonious and friendly relations, I commit the grave subject of this communication to your deliberation."

He also states that he has received a letter from President Lincoln stating that he (Lincoln) has information of a design to attack the City of Washington.

The Message was referred to a Joint Select Committee to report by bill.

Ex-Treasurer Slifer says that no State loan will be required to supply the half million for war purposes.

At the Republican caucus of both Houses to-night, Senator Smith presiding, urged that the party should at present take no other grounds than those already taken. Mr. McClure urged the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment proposed to Congress.

Mr. Gordon, Representative of the House, opposed its adoption.

Mr. Linton of the Senate declared that he would not vote for it.

Mr. McClure rejoined warmly.

Mr. Gordon again spoke in opposition to the amendment, and Mr. Armstrong speaking in favor of it.

The caucus is still in session. No vote will be taken to-night.

The Democratic members will hold a caucus on the Military Appropriation bill to-morrow morning.

Who Makes War.

We live under a Government based on a written Constitution. The Constitution requires every functionary and (on occasions) every citizen to support and uphold it.

It expressly prescribes that all duties and imposts shall be uniform throughout the Union. The President, on his inauguration, takes a solemn oath to enforce the laws. He lays perjury to his soul if he does not in good faith endeavor to do so. To let the revenue go uncollected on half our seaboard is to paralyze and ultimately preclude its collection anywhere. To allow rebels and traitors to intercept and misappropriate those revenues is even worse than to let them remain uncollected. A Government that would tamely submit to this confuses itself a bungler and a bastard. Either govern or abdicate is the obvious dictate of common decency.

If a highwayman were to poke his rifle and his head into a stage coach and demand the passengers' wallets and purses under penalty of death, who could blame that passenger who resisted as a peace-breaker and a blood-shedder? Who would not say to any remonstrant, "Address yourself to the robber—it is he who breaks the peace—not the brave defender of Property and Right!"

There is no peace—there can be none—on any other basis than that of respect for constituted authority and submission to law. They who defy the legally constituted authorities—who break and trample down the laws—who have stolen the property and fired at the flag of the Union—are, before God and man, responsible for whatever of bloodshed may result from their wicked rebellion.

Let us have peace—instant, perfect, lasting peace; but only on the basis and in obedience to the laws. That obedience we have all sworn to render—it is our imperative duty of the Government to require it. Peace on the basis of letting every one who chooses defy the laws, resist the laws, trample on the laws, would be a stupendous lie, a hideous mockery. That is not peace which leads inevitably through lawlessness to anarchy.

Who are for the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the Law? Let them show it in the crisis now upon us! Thousands have been talking of their devotion to the Union; now let them back their words by deed! The Government is about to vindicate its right to exist—to assert its authority and set forth its power. Let us see who stands by it, and who propose to substitute the Spanish-American rign of pronunciamentos and revolutions for the peaceful supremacy of Law! Mark the men who prove recreant in this hour of our country's trial!—Tribune.

A FEW CURIOSITIES.

A cog from the wheel of fortune. A nail from the finger of scorn. Some of the change that the moon makes. The key to the trunk of an elephant. A feather from a tale of sorrow. A nerve from the elbow of a stove pipe. A fish caught in the gulf of oblivion. A piece of the reins of government. A file to sharpen the appetite with. The handsomest assortment of Ready Made Clothing and piece goods ever seen in Easton is now on exhibition, at Pyle's Great Easton Hall of Fashion, opposite the Easton Bank.

The N. Y. Herald keeps up a fire of abuse against what it calls the Republican Tariff, and for which it holds President Lincoln responsible. We are very glad to accept our share of this responsibility; but the truth is that Mr. Lincoln had nothing whatever to do with the making of this Tariff, while the Herald's favorite, Mr. Buchanan, urged the passage of such a Tariff in nearly every Message, and officially approved it when passed.